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Foreign Agriculture Circular

Horticultural Products

FHORT 6-86

June 1986

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

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EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products during April 1986 totalled \$233 million, 11 percent more than April 1985. Increases over April 1985 were recorded for a broad range of products, lead by almonds, frozen french fries, and grapefruit. Although fiscal year-to-date totals are up only 1 percent over last year, continued strong sales of tree nuts, dried fruits, and fresh citrus should more than offset slow movement of fresh vegetables and citrus juices.

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures, unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter=26.42 gallons, 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

UPDATEGeneral Developments

--The United States has set import quotas and has suspended tariff concessions on selected commodities imported from the European Community (EC). In response to the EC's restrictions affecting U.S. exports of grain, oilseeds and oilseed products to Portugal, the United States has set import quotas for 1986 and 1987 for certain horticultural products and selected sweetened chocolate and confectionery products. Quotas are based on 120 percent of annual 1985 U.S. trade with the EC for these items, except for white wine, which is based on 140 percent. The 1986 quotas are prorated and are effective from May 19 to Dec 31. Horticultural products affected by this action:

<u>TSUSA No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Quota</u>	
		1986	1987
		(1,000 gallons)	
167.3045	Still white grape wines not over 14 percent alcohol by volume, in containers each holding not over 1 gallon, and valued over \$4 per gallon.....	27,992	44,786
167.0530	Beer, ale, stout, and porter in containers other than glass and not over 1 gallon each.....	2,482	3,971
167.0540	Beer, etc. in containers over 1 gallon each.....	7,405	11,848
165.1500	Apple or pear juices, not mixed and containing not over 1 percent ethyl alcohol by volume.....	73,093	116,949

Action also was taken to suspend certain tariff concessions under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The decision on any duty increases, however, will be deferred until July 1986, to allow time for negotiation of compensation for EC tariff action affecting U.S. exports of feed grains to Spain. Horticultural items affected by this action are: endives, including Witloof chicory (TSUSA No. 136.1000); carrots in airtight containers (141.8200); olives, not green or not packed in airtight containers (148.4200); olives, dried, otherwise prepared or preserved (148.5600); still white grape wines not over 14 percent alcohol, in containers of not over 1 gallon each, and valued not over \$4 gallon (167.3015); and hops (192.2510-20).

--On April 1, 1986, Japan's Ministry of Health and Welfare (MHW) began food sanitation inspection and clearance services on weekends at the Tokyo and Osaka international airports. The extension of weekend service to food sanitation inspection should be of significant help to importers in the importation and movement of fresh produce. One year ago the Ministry of Agriculture initiated plant quarantine inspection services on weekends. However, since all imported foods, including fresh produce, are also subject to MHW food sanitation inspection, the plant quarantine action alone was of limited value to fresh produce importers.

Citrus and Products

--Florida Citrus Mutual, a grower organization, filed a petition for the imposition of antidumping duties on imports of frozen concentrated orange juice from Brazil. The petition was filed with the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), which held a public hearing on the subject on June 2, 1986. The ITC is scheduled to vote on the petition during the week beginning June 16. A negative vote--a minimum of four of the six members of the Commission--will terminate the petition, while a decision in favor of Florida Citrus Mutual obligates Commerce to finish its preliminary investigation of dumping. According to the petition, "the confluence of expanded Brazilian output and recovering Florida production has visited catastrophic price consequences on the U.S. industry in the 1985/86 season, as Brazilian export prices have been slashed under the weight of excessive inventories. These supplies have been moved into U.S. markets at less than fair value prices, causing and threatening to cause material injury to U.S. growers and processors."

Fresh Non-Citrus

--Representatives of the Japanese Fruit Importers Association, Nisseikyo, recently visited Australia to assess the possibility of importing Australian fruits, including apples and pears. Currently, imports into Japan of Australian apples and pears are not permitted due to quarantine restrictions. Australia has tried unsuccessfully to satisfy these restrictions by disinfestation procedures. The Australian apple and pear corporation recently approved funding for further disinfestation research aimed at facilitating entry of Australian apples and pears into Japan in the near future. Successful marketing of apples and pears in Japan would be of major benefit to the Australian apple and pear industry. U.S. exports of apples and pears to Japan are restricted due to fear of infestation by codling moths.

--By a vote of 5 to 1 the U.S. International Trade Commission rejected a Section 201 petition for import restraints on concentrated apple and pear juice. The petition, filed by the United States Trade Representative on behalf of the American Farm Bureau Federation, alleged that apple juice imports were causing injury to U.S. apple growers and apple processors. The commission vote took place on May 21. A written report will be released in mid-June. U.S. imports of apple juice have grown five-fold during the past six years and now account for about 55 percent of U.S. availability.

EXCHANGE Rec'd

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Dried Fruit and Nuts

--Over a month after subzero temperatures hit almond producing areas in parts of Spain, trade sources tentatively estimate losses at 25 to 35 percent of a previously projected crop of about 100,000 metric tons, shelled basis.

--Effective April 18, 1986 the European Community (EC) established storage aids for sultanas (raisins) and figs harvested during the 1985/86 marketing year at the following daily rates:

Sultana, Grade 4: 0.529 ECU/metric ton (Until Feb 28, 1987)

 0.064 ECU/metric ton (From March 1, 1987)

Dried Figs, Grade 4: 0.295 ECU/metric ton (1 ECU = \$0.96)

Other Processed Fruit

--The European Community has extended the minimum import price (MIP) system on canned and frozen sour (morello) cherries for another marketing year. The regulation, in effect until May 9, 1987, was introduced last year to stem a flood of low-priced imports from Yugoslavia and other East European countries. The MIP ranges from 48.20 ECU/100 kg. for frozen to 67.10 ECU/100 kg. for retail-sized cherries canned in syrup (1 ECU=\$0.96). Despite the imposition of the MIP last year, current EC stocks of canned cherries are very high. U.S. exports of sour cherry products to the EC are almost nil.

Vegetables

--The United Arab Emirates reportedly plans to implement a taxation system for certain imported fresh fruit and vegetable items to protect domestic production. The initial list of products subject to taxation will include fresh tomatoes, eggplant, cucumbers, and watermelons. Most of the imports of these products originate in neighboring countries such as Lebanon, Jordan, India, and Pakistan.

--The Mexican Government has removed the export permit requirement for onions, garlic, fresh okra, and seed potatoes. This will simplify procedures for Mexican exporters.

--Credit guarantees of \$15 million have been authorized to U.S. exporters for the sale of U.S. fresh potatoes to Brazil under the Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102). The total amount of credit guarantees approved to Brazil for fiscal year 1986 for all commodities has increased from \$350 million to \$365 million. To be eligible for up to 3-year coverage, all sales under the line must be registered and shipped by Sept. 30, 1986. The guarantor is the Banco do Brasil or other eligible banks. U.S. exporters must apply to Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) for coverage before shipments are completed, and written applications shall include payment of a guarantee fee.

--Canada has begun monitoring imports of new U.S. potatoes for possible residues of hypochlorites and bisulfites to determine the use of these preservative agents in domestic and foreign produce. This action has arisen from the disclosure by Agriculture Canada and the Canadian Horticultural Council that some domestic growers may be applying the chemicals to potatoes. Presently, Canada has no compliance requirements on their use but health related concerns about residues could lead to possible control action by Canada.

--Japan has lifted its plant quarantine prohibition on imports of fresh carrots from the United States. Firms interested in exporting this product to Japan should check with State plant health regulatory officials for information on required certification procedures.

Nursery Products

--The Interior Landscape Industry in England is growing. The main opportunities for U.S. exporters are in large (3-7 meter or 7-23 feet) specimens of Ficus Benjamina and other woody tropical perennials. There is always interest in new species. European producers dominate the small tropical perennial market but Dutch and Belgian greenhouse-grown foliage does not attain a true tree form. The large foliage plants imported from the United States require between three months and a year and a half to fully recover from the 14 day voyage and adjust to the light levels typical of Britain.

--Colombian flower production area continued to grow in 1985. Area was estimated at 1,533 hectares, up 5 percent from the previous year, with 50 percent of the flowers produced near Bogota. Production consists of carnations, 55 percent; roses, 17 percent; chrysanthemums, 10 percent; pompons, 6 percent; and orchids, tulips, other, 12 percent. The installation cost per hectare of flowers is estimated at \$142,000. In 1985, flower exports increased 8 percent to \$140 million (49,000 metric tons) due mainly to the expansion of markets in Europe. Exports to the United States decreased 1 percent during the same year to \$108 million (38,500 tons), as prices were depressed. For 1986, exports are expected to grow only about 4 percent, due to reduced production caused by frosts in December 1985.

Wine, Beer, and Hops

--Because of the methanol scandal, the Italian Government has established a wine testing and certification program covering exports to other EC members. The program provides a certificate stating that shipments contain no illegal additives. The maximum legal limit for methanol content is 0.25 percent, whereas certain shipments from the Piedmont and Apulia areas have contained as much as 6 percent. Methanol, which occurs naturally in wine in very small amounts, has been illegally added by certain Italian producers to boost the alcohol content of low-quality wines, which has lead to several deaths.

THE FRENCH MARKET FOR DRIED FRUITProduction

Prunes are the only dried fruit produced in France. Other dried fruits could be grown, but French growers do not believe they could compete with low cost imports from countries such as Greece and Turkey. French prune production is concentrated in a small region of the Southwest centered in the Lot-Et-Garonne department. The 1985 prune crop totaled 25,500 tons, far less than the 1984 record harvest of 38,900 tons. This makes France the second largest prune-producing country in the world, behind the United States. By the 1990's, French production could reach 45,000 tons as bearing area is expanded and yields per tree rise.

French production is supported by the European Community. Processors who pay growers a fixed minimum price set by the EC each year are granted subsidies which make them competitive with U.S. producers.

Consumption

Although some figures are estimates, because stock levels other than for prunes are not generally known, French dried fruit consumption is believed to have risen more than 30 percent during the past decade. As the following table indicates, consumption amounted to 69,350 tons in 1984. A growing population and changing lifestyles are the main reasons for the increases. Between-meal consumption of prunes as a snack food is rising sharply because of dietary concerns and active promotion campaigns. Between 1974 and 1984, annual per capita consumption of dried fruit rose by more than half a pound, to 2.8 pounds (1.3 kg.) or about two-thirds the level of the United States. Prunes, which are the largest single item, are consumed almost exclusively as a dried fruit. Only about 10 percent of the 25,000 tons consumed are used in other prune-based products such as prune juice or canned prunes. In comparison with the United States, prune juice consumption in France is very low. Last year the French prune industry began a campaign to promote prune paste and prune juice, in order to increase overall consumption of prunes.

Raisins are the second-most important dried fruit consumed in France, accounting for 27 percent of total per capita use. While annual per capita use of raisins and currants has increased more than 75 percent, to 0.7 pounds (0.3 kg.) in 1984, French consumption is still only one-third of the U.S. level. Figs and dates account for an additional 10 percent of per capita dried fruit usage, equal to the U.S. level for dates but nearly three times greater for figs. Consumption of dried apples, pears and peaches is insignificant in France.

Trade

France's net exports of prunes are about 20 to 30 percent of California's. Together with Yugoslavia, the three countries compete for markets in Europe and North Africa. France also re-exports significant quantities of dates and occasionally raisins.

FRANCE: EXPORTS OF SELECTED DRIED FRUIT,
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION 1/
(Metric Tons)

Commodity and Destination	:	1983	1984	1985
<u>Prunes</u>	:	<u>10,454</u>	<u>9,863</u>	<u>8,975</u>
EC Countries	:	6,410	6,044	7,959
West Germany	:	1,851	2,057	1,967
Belgium/Luxembourg	:	987	1,094	1,939
Netherlands	:	1,389	1,091	1,098
Denmark	:	901	1,043	1,032
U.K.	:	743	483	1,240
Algeria	:	3,031	3,152	0
<u>Dates <u>2/</u></u>	:	<u>5,973</u>	<u>6,464</u>	<u>6,144</u>
United Kingdom	:	1,316	1,528	1,248
West Germany	:	1,252	1,497	1,488
Belgium/Luxembourg	:	784	982	1,140
Italy	:	821	914	628
<u>Raisins</u>	:	<u>947</u>	<u>2,392</u>	<u>1,128</u>
West Germany	:	530	1,908	350

1/ Calendar year. 2/ Includes dried and fresh dates.

Source: French Customs.

In 1985, French dried fruit imports were valued at the equivalent of \$73 million, including \$2.5 million from the United States, mostly prunes. Depending on the domestic crop, France imports 1,000 to 8,000 tons of California prunes annually. While prune imports are more important to the United States, the major dried fruits imported are raisins supplied by Greece and Turkey and, to a lesser extent, Australia and South Africa. These

FRANCE

countries provide stiff competition for U.S. raisins which traditionally have been more expensive. French raisin consumption should continue to rise in future years because of the increasing demand for raisins as snack foods and possibly for use in bakery products. Turkey supplies the bulk of French imports of dried figs and apricots; South Africa is the source of most of the dried apples, pears, and peaches; dates are imported largely from Tunisia and Algeria.

FRANCE: IMPORTS OF SELECTED DRIED FRUIT
(Metric Tons)

Commodity and Origin	:	1983	1984	1985
<u>Currants</u>	:	<u>1,377</u>	<u>2,129</u>	<u>2,448</u>
Greece	:	1,013	1,915	2,079
<u>Raisins</u>	:	<u>15,559</u>	<u>18,947</u>	<u>16,618</u>
Greece	:	6,953	9,890	8,995
Turkey	:	4,012	2,012	2,616
Australia	:	2,453	3,827	1,782
South Africa	:	1,186	1,778	1,628
United States	:	550	444	489
<u>Dates 2/</u>	:	<u>14,732</u>	<u>13,646</u>	<u>14,280</u>
Tunisia	:	9,061	9,623	8,884
Algeria	:	2,202	3,562	4,089
Iraq	:	1,699	325	939
United States	:	62	38	191
<u>Prunes</u>	:	<u>2,612</u>	<u>8,773</u>	<u>1,837</u>
United States	:	1,471	5,651	1,138
Yugoslavia	:	917	3,032	398
<u>Figs 3/</u>	:	<u>8,097</u>	<u>9,340</u>	<u>8,404</u>
Turkey	:	8,006	9,119	7,797
<u>Apricots</u>	:	<u>2,138</u>	<u>2,345</u>	<u>1,587</u>
Turkey	:	2,035	2,196	1,489
<u>Apples & Pears</u>	:	<u>111</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>220</u>
South Africa	:	54	87	103
Italy	:	19	36	39
<u>Peaches</u>	:	<u>51</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>47</u>
South Africa	:	49	49	39

1/ Calendar year. 2/ Includes dried and fresh dates. 3/ Including denatured dried figs.

Source: French Customs

Tariffs

All dried fruits imported into France from non-EC countries are subject to customs duties which range from 3 percent for raisins and currants to 20 percent for dried bananas. In addition to customs duties, raisins originating in non-EC countries are subject to an EC minimum import price (MIP). When the import price of a non-EC raisin shipment is below the MIP, a countervailing tax is applied. The MIP protects Greek producers who are France's main suppliers of raisins.

FRANCE: CUSTOMS DUTIES FOR DRIED FRUIT, 1986
(Percent, Ad Valorem)

Prunes	12
Raisins & Currants	3
Dates	12
Figs	10
Apricots	7
Apples	8
Pears	8
Peaches & Nectarines	7
Bananas	20
Papayas	3
Fruit Salads	
-Containing prunes	12
-not containing prunes	8

FRANCE: SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF DRIED FRUIT ^{1/}
(METRIC TONS)

YEAR	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS	PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION (5) GRAMS
2/	3/	4/	1/		1/	5/	3/	
1974	7,400	23,060	39,980	70,440	9,330	56,860	4,250	1,083
1979	4,250	24,300	52,360	80,910	15,580	59,370	5,960	1,107
1982	5,960	35,600	48,220	89,780	17,820	64,680	7,280	1,187
1983	7,280	25,180	55,670	88,130	16,960	65,720	5,450	1,201
1984	5,450	38,940	58,120	102,510	17,710	69,350	15,450	1,262
1985	15,450	25,500	52,927	93,877	16,073	68,855	8,949	1,248

1/ Includes apples and pears, apricots, dates, figs, peaches and nectarines, prunes, raisins and currants, coconut meat and other fruits. 2/ Calendar year, except for prunes: September/August marketing year. 3/ Prunes only. Stocks of other dried fruit are unknown. 4/ Prunes only. French production of other dried fruits is nil. 5/ Includes prunes consumed in the form of juice. French prune juice consumption, however, is negligible.

Based on a report prepared by the Agricultural Counselor, U.S. Embassy, Paris.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE RAISIN SITUATIONProduction

Southern Hemisphere raisin production, including sultanas, is forecast to increase by 10 percent in 1986, because of larger packs in Australia, Chile, and South Africa. Total availability, however, will be about the same as last year, because of lower carryin stocks in Australia.

Australia is expected to produce 82,000 metric tons of raisins, mainly sultanas, in 1986, up from 73,000 tons in 1985. The increase is due, in part, to the diversion of a greater proportion of multipurpose grapes to raisin use. An estimated 56 percent of the 905,000 tons of fresh production are multipurpose grapes. Weather conditions for the 1986 harvest season were nearly ideal, similar to those in 1985, when 94 percent of the outturn was light color, grading 4 or 5 crown.

A record 30,700 ton harvest of sultanas and raisins is expected in South Africa, 11 percent above last year. Raisin grape production has risen since 1976. However, a larger portion of the crop was drawn off for fresh consumption and wine during the early 1980's. Virtually all of South Africa's sultanas and nearly two-thirds of its other raisins are grown under irrigation in the hot semi-arid desert area of the Orange River where quality can be controlled strictly.

Strong winds during the flowering stage for grapes in Argentina are expected to reduce raisin production there to 5,000 tons in 1986, down 14 percent from last year. All grapes used for raisins also can be used for wine. Over the past two years there has been a shift toward use in wines as wine prices have risen 233 percent compared to a 175 percent rise in all food at retail. An increase in output is forecast in Chile as the planted area increases and more plantings reach maturity.

Exports

Raisin exports should fall slightly in 1986 in the Southern Hemisphere to about 87,000 tons, due to the lower availability in Australia.

Australia is the Southern Hemisphere's principal supplier of raisins for export. Exports there were inflated in 1985 by a drawdown in stocks to virtually nil by year's end. The outlook is, however, for a financially successful season in 1986 due mainly to the low value of the Australian dollar. The current year's crop is of high quality.

West Germany and Canada are the principal markets taking over 50 percent of Australian exports. Australia has been able to increase its share of the quality-conscious West German market from less than 20 percent in the late 1970's to over 30 percent in 1985 at the expense of Turkey and Iran (see table of European Community Raisin Imports, 1985 in the statistical section of this circular).

AUSTRALIA: SULTANA AND LEXIA
RAISIN TRADE, 1985

EXPORTS		:	IMPORTS	
Destination	Metric Tons	:	Origin	Metric Tons
West Germany	17,399	:	United States	1,374
Canada	15,104	:	Greece	118
United Kingdom	6,833	:	Turkey	362
New Zealand	5,709	:	Other	1
Japan	2,504	:		
France	1,678	:		
Iraq	1,014	:		
Norway	1,032	:		
India	1,690	:		
Other	7,244	:		
Total	60,207	:	Total	1,855

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

While domestic consumption of dried fruit has declined progressively from 7,289 tons in 1983 to an estimated 5,730 tons in 1985, South African raisin exports rose by 27 percent between 1983 and 1984, the latest years from which export data are available. Exporters hope to avoid trade sanctions in Europe and elsewhere through bulk export and consumer country labeling.

SOUTH AFRICA: RAISIN EXPORTS
BY DESTINATION, 1981-84
(Metric Tons)

Country of Destination	1981	1982	1983	1984
Germany, Fed. Rep.....	3,760	2,254	3,644	5,026
Netherlands.....	625	437	635	535
United Kingdom.....	8,101	6,574	6,841	9,169
Japan.....	3,076	2,417	1,962	1,714
Canada.....	739	1,546	2,034	3,022
Others.....	3,442	2,797	3,356	3,996
Total.....	19,743	16,025	18,472	23,462 ^{1/}

^{1/} Includes 5,921 tons unbleached sultanas, 13,884 tons Thompson's seedless raisins, 2,122 tons bleached sultanas and 31 tons of seeded raisins.

Source: South Africa Dried Fruit Industry.

RAISINS

Chilean exports of raisins should nearly double between 1984 and 1986. In the past most exports have gone to neighboring Peru.

The Argentine dried fruit sector also is primarily export oriented. Based on reduced supplies, raisin exports are expected to fall slightly to 1,200 tons in 1986. In 1984, Brazil was the major market taking 1,140 tons, nearly 90 percent of the total. Export prices have nearly doubled over the past year and now are over \$1 per pound. There are no export taxes on raisins; the 21 percent duty on dried fruit imports established in 1982 remains in effect.

Policies and Prices

Members of the Australian Dried Fruit Trade Association, which produce and pack over 90 percent of Australian production, have been offered a 7.5 percent price increase for 1986, equal to the increase in the consumer price for the year. Domestic sale prices remain substantially above export returns. Government policy requires that by the year 1990 returns from export sales fall no more than 15 percent below the combined (equalized) return from export and domestic sales.

ESTIMATED GROSS RETURNS TO PACKERS
Australian \$/Metric ton 1/

	1982	1983	1984	1985 <u>2/</u>	1986 <u>3/</u>
Domestic Use :	1,340	1,500	1,500	1,638	1,750
Exports :	860	825	625	1,150	1,100
Equalized Return :	1,001	1,063	898	1,329	NA
:					

1/ Average returns for ADFC members 2/ Preliminary 3/ Forecast
Exchange Rate: March 1986 (1 \$Aus=\$0.71)

Source: Australia, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Despite bouyant returns at present, the average grower's debt level remains high and the dried fruit industry is in an oversupply position in the longer term. Thus Government policy is directed towards reducing fresh grape production. Under an agreement reached between the Federal Government and the State Government of Victoria, up to \$7.5 million Australian dollars (\$5.4 million) will be available to growers who wish to leave the industry and have their grape vines pulled.

In contrast to Australia, the dried fruit industry of South Africa would like to increase raisin production to 50,000 tons by 1990. Irrigation water resources along the Orange River reportedly are adequate. Short term credit currently is available to farmers for the erection of drying facilities and on a longer term for additional plantings. In order to minimize the fluctuation in producer prices, some of the profits from sales during the more favorable years, such as 1985 and 1986, are drawn off to support prices in less favorable years.

Although South Africa's 1985 raisin harvest was smaller and of lower average quality than in 1984, a more favorable exchange rate (1 Rand=\$0.449 in 1985 compared to \$0.678 in 1984) resulted in record industry earnings. This situation should continue in 1986.

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RAISINS/PRUNES

RAISINS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION SELECT SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES (1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	MARKETING YEAR <u>1/</u>	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIB
ARGENTINA	1983/84	1.9	7.0	0	8.9	1.3	4.9	2.7	8.9
	1984/85	2.7	5.8	0	8.5	1.3	4.8	2.4	8.5
	1985/86	2.4	5.0	0	7.4	1.2	4.5	1.7	7.4
AUSTRALIA <u>2/</u>	1983/84	11.7	83.0	3.3	98.0	51.0	30.2	16.8	98.0
	1984/85	16.8	72.9	1.8	91.5	60.2	30.0	1.3	91.5
	1985/86	1.3	82.0	2.0	85.3	55.0	28.0	2.3	85.3
CHILE	1983/84	.4	4.0	0	4.4	3.4	.6	.4	4.4
	1984/85	.4	6.2	0	6.6	5.7	.7	.2	6.6
	1985/86	.2	7.5	0	7.7	6.5	.6	.6	7.7
SOUTH AFRICA	1983/84	10.5	29.8	0	40.3	23.5	8.8	8.0	40.3
	1984/85	8.0	28.5	0	36.5	21.9	8.0	6.6	36.5
	1985/86	6.6	30.7	0	37.3	24.3	7.4	5.6	37.3
TOTAL	1983/84	24.5	123.8	3.3	151.6	79.2	44.5	27.9	151.6
	1984/85	27.9	113.4	1.8	143.1	89.1	43.5	10.5	143.1
	1985/86	10.5	125.2	2.0	137.7	87.0	40.5	10.2	137.7

1/ 1985/86 figures are forecasts. Southern Hemisphere raisins are harvested early in the second of the split years shown, because they compete with the preceding Northern Hemisphere harvest. Marketing years begin Jan. 1, except Dec. 1 in South Africa. 2/ Includes sultanas and lexia raisins (mostly muscats).

PRUNES: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION SELECT SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES (1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	MARKETING YEAR <u>1/</u>	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIB
ARGENTINA	1983/84	.3	6.5	0	6.8	5.3	1.3	.2	6.8
	1984/85	.2	6.7	0	6.9	5.3	1.3	.3	6.9
	1985/86	.3	4.0	0	4.3	3.0	1.1	.3	4.3
AUSTRALIA	1983/84	.3	2.7	.8	3.8	.2	3.1	.5	3.8
	1984/85	.5	3.0	1.0	4.5	.2	3.2	1.1	4.5
	1985/86	1.1	3.2	.9	5.2	.3	3.1	1.8	5.2
CHILE	1983/84	.5	4.5	0	5.0	3.5	.8	.7	5.0
	1984/85	.7	5.5	0	6.2	4.7	.9	.6	6.2
	1985/86	.6	7.5	0	8.1	6.7	.9	.5	8.1
SOUTH AFRICA	1983/84	1.7	2.1	.4	4.2	<u>2/</u>	2.4	1.8	4.2
	1984/85	1.8	1.7	0	3.5	.1	2.4	1.0	3.5
	1985/86	1.0	2.0	0	3.0	0	2.2	.8	3.0
TOTAL	1983/84	2.8	15.8	1.2	19.8	9.0	7.6	3.2	19.8
	1984/85	3.2	16.9	1.0	21.1	10.3	7.8	3.0	21.1
	1985/86	3.0	16.7	.9	20.6	10.0	7.3	3.3	20.6

1/ 1985/86 figures are forecasts. Southern Hemisphere prunes are harvested early in the second of the split years shown, because they compete with the preceding Northern Hemisphere harvest. Marketing years begin Jan. 1, except Dec. 1 in South Africa. 2/ Less than 50 tons

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE DRIED PRUNE SITUATION

Prune production in the Southern Hemisphere is expected to remain relatively unchanged in 1986 at between 16,000 and 17,000 tons.

Strong winds and frosts in October 1985 in Argentina adversely affected 1986 fresh plum production, reducing dried prune output by more than one-third. Exports are forecast at only 3,000 metric tons, due to the reduced output. Brazil, traditionally Argentina's principal buyer, took 58 percent of total shipments during January-August 1985. Australia's 1986 prune harvest was excellent at Young in Central New South Wales, the major production area, but probably lower than in 1985 in the Murrumbidgee irrigation area.

Dried prune production in South Africa is concentrated mainly in the Tulbach area of the Western Cape. At about 2,000 tons, 1986 crop production along with carryin stocks in excess of 1,000 tons, should be sufficient to cover domestic requirements reduced by the poor state of the economy and a small export demand.

In Chile, the largest of the Southern Hemisphere's dried prune producers, the maturation of new orchards should raise output by an estimated 67 percent over the past two years to 7,500 tons in 1986. Domestic consumption is expected to remain unchanged, so all of the additional output will be available for export. Like Argentina, Chile's principal markets are other South American countries.

CHILE: DRIED PRUNE EXPORTS, 1985

Destination	:	Metric Tons
Brazil	:	1,382
Peru	:	798
West Germany	:	650
Italy	:	522
United States	:	379
United Kingdom	:	234
Colombia	:	193
Mexico	:	179
Venezuela	:	116
Spain	:	58
Belguim	:	49
Others	:	170
Total	:	4,730

ISRAEL'S CITRUS INDUSTRY

Citrus dominates Israel's horticultural sector. Citrus and citrus products accounted for 56 percent of Israel's horticultural product exports in 1984. Most of this trade is directed toward Western Europe. The United States and Canada are small but growing markets. Because of strong competition in major export markets, Israel's citrus production and exports have declined in relative importance in recent years.

Production

Israel's citrus production has remained relatively steady since the early 1970's. Increased tangerine and lemon output have been offset by a decline in orange production. Many citrus trees were uprooted in the early 1980's, but production declined only slightly because of improved yields.

Most uprooted citrus trees were older or located in marginal producing areas. These trees have been replaced mostly by cotton, avocados, and vegetables. Citrus orchards are concentrated in the coastal plain between Haifa and the Gaza area. The Upper Jordan Valley, around the Sea of Galilee, is also an important area, especially for early season grapefruit.

ISRAEL: CITRUS ORCHARD AREA, 1983/84

Type of Farm	Hectares	Decline since 1981/82	
		(Hectares)	(Percent)
Kibbutz	4,320	770	15%
Moshav	17,280	1,020	6%
Other Jewish	14,320	2,700	16%
Non-Jewish	210	50	19%
TOTAL	36,130	4,540	11%

Source: Israel Central Bureau of Statistics

Close to half of Israel's citrus orchard area is on moshav cooperative farms. These orchards are usually managed as small individual units, but the harvest is marketed cooperatively. Other Jewish farms, which accounted for 40 percent of citrus area in 1983/84, consist of small privately owned orchards, some owned by city dwellers as well as by large corporate farm owners.

Shamouti oranges, Valencia oranges, and grapefruit for the fresh market are the mainstays of Israel's citrus industry. The Shamouti is a unique variety that can be grown successfully only in limited areas of the Eastern Mediterranean. Valencia oranges extend the orange marketing season. Israel is one of the few competitors in international grapefruit markets. Today, most Israeli grapefruit production is white grapefruit. However, production of pink varieties is expected to increase from 10 percent of the total today to 30 or 35 percent of the total by 1988 or 1989. Most of the pinks are Star Ruby variety, called Sunrise in Israel, but about 10 percent, grown in the Jordan Valley, are Ruby Reds, called Red Blush in Israel.

Israel cannot compete successfully against Spain and Morocco for the European Clementine market. Most of Israel's tangerine-type exports are Minneola tangelos, Temple tangors and ortaniques (Topaz). Israeli citrus growers are also beginning to produce for export exotic varieties such as pomelos and the "sweetie", a green grapefruit-pomelo mutation.

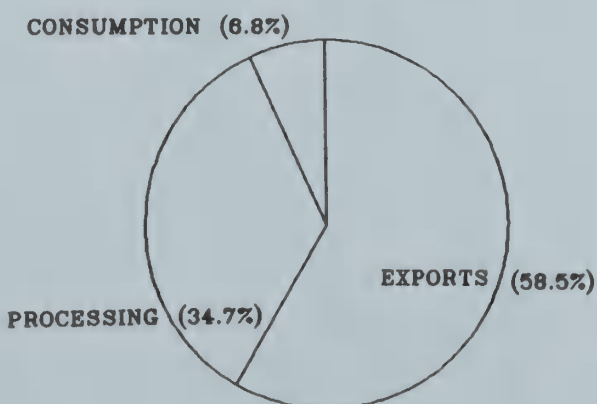
Marketing

Fresh citrus marketing is controlled by the Citrus Marketing Board of Israel (CMBI), a government entity. The CMBI has a board of directors with representatives from all citrus packing companies, the large private growers, and the Ministries of Agriculture, Trade and Finance. During the season a special committee of the CMBI meets weekly to determine the "picking quota", or allocation of fruit, by type, to each of the country's packing houses. These decisions are based on fresh fruit export sales and the availability of mature fruit. Low quality fruit and supplies in excess of export and domestic fresh fruit demand are sold to processors. Growers are paid from a pool controlled by the CMBI.

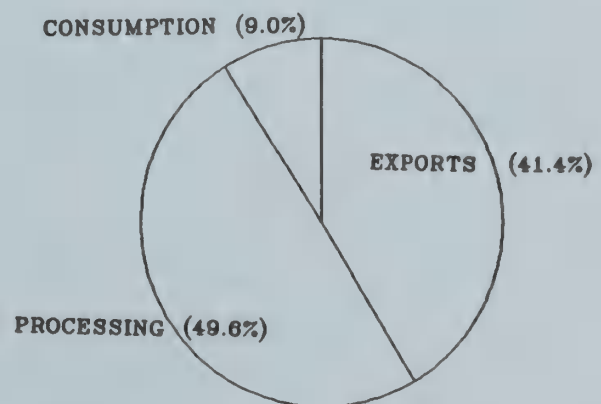
About 45 percent of Israel's fresh citrus is packed by the Thuva cooperative which receives fruit from moshav and kibbutz farms. Three large companies and cooperatives--Yakhin, Pri-or and Pardess--own most of the remaining packing facilities. These packers must deliver all of their export fruit to the CMBI.

ISRAEL: CITRUS UTILIZATION

Average 1970/71-1979/80



Average 1981/82-1984/85



ISRAELI CITRUS

Fresh Citrus Exports

Fresh exports accounted for 38 percent of Israel's citrus utilization in 1984/85, down from 58 percent during the 1970's. In 1984, 96 percent of fresh citrus exports were destined for West European markets. Israel, like other Mediterranean Basin countries, benefits from preferential tariff rates for citrus in The European Community (EC). In the 1970's Israel's share of EC-10 imports of fresh citrus (excluding intra-EC trade) was 18 or 19 percent. Israel's share of EC imports fell to 15 percent in 1982, 14 percent in 1983, and 12 percent in 1984. The CMBI hopes to curtail the loss of market share by renewing its efforts to maintain quality and consistency of supply.

The United States and Canada are small markets for Shamouti oranges. In the past, orange exports to the United States were irregular. The CMBI now has engaged the services of a U.S. firm to distribute oranges in the United States and plans to supply the market on a regular basis. U.S. imports of oranges from Israel through April in the 1985/86 season were 6,180 tons, up 79 percent from the previous season. The CMBI goal is to ship 20,000 tons per year to the United States and Canada. The freight cost for shipping to North America is about \$2.00 per 16 kg. carton compared to 50 or 60 cents per carton for shipments to Europe. The U.S. import duty on oranges of 1 cent per pound is now being phased out for Israel under the Free Trade Area Agreement and will be eliminated in 1989.

Israel exports relatively small amounts of grapefruit to Japan and oranges to Singapore. Three or four shipments per year are destined for these countries. Japan is a difficult market because of the strict quality and plant quarantine standards. Packing houses preparing grapefruit for shipment to Japan do a special positive sort to select only the best quality fruit.

ISRAEL: EXPORTS OF FRESH CITRUS, 1984

Product	European Community	Other Europe	Far East*	United States	Other	TOTAL
QUANTITY						
METRIC TONS						
Shamouti Oranges	196,385	72,987	3,652	6,341	3,779	283,144
Late Oranges	46,117	21,816	1,980	0	47	69,960
Navel Oranges	13,464	1,817	551	0	246	15,808
Grapefruit	114,511	18,390	4,375	0	1,382	138,658
Lemons**	4,658	17,944	237	0	0	22,839
Tangerines	18,166	5,157	254	500	423	24,500
Other Citrus	3,489	603	0	0	39	4,131
TOTAL QUANTITY	396,790	138,714	10,779	6,841	5,916	559,040
VALUE						
\$1,000						
Shamouti Oranges	30,173	18,493	1,187	1,732	713	52,298
Late Oranges	8,646	5,341	748	0	25	14,760
Navel Oranges	3,089	430	116	0	56	3,691
Grapefruit	24,234	4,514	1,033	0	502	30,283
Lemons	977	5,419	62	0	0	6,458
Tangerines	5,684	2,323	70	118	100	8,295
Citrons	30	0	0	644	49	723
Other Citrus	1,285	313	0	0	133	1,731
TOTAL VALUE	74,118	36,833	3,216	2,494	1,578	118,239

* Mostly Singapore except for grapefruit which is mostly Japan.

** Yugoslavia equals 55 percent of the total.

Sources: Israel Central Bureau of Statistics

ISRAEL: EXPORTS OF CITRUS PRODUCTS, 1984

Unit	Product	Europe	U.S.	Other	TOTAL
QUANTITY (Metric tons)	Orange juice, ss	23,453	0	815	24,268
	Grapefruit juice, ss	8,466	0	1,576	10,042
	Orange juice, conc.	43,673	0	119	43,792
	Grapefruit juice, conc.	14,415	0	270	14,685
	Lemon juice, conc.	608	0	1,196	1,804
	Other citrus ju, conc.	213	0	48	261
	Orange bases/syrups	50,021	0	259	50,280
	Grapefruit bases/syrups	6,942	0	140	7,082
	Orange juice, comminuted	17,971	0	194	18,165
	Grapefrt juice, comminuted	1,372	0	93	1,465
	Lemon juice, comminuted	1,101	0	21	1,122
	Orange segments	652	912	240	1,804
	Grapefruit segments	17,362	2,236	419	20,017
	Orange juice, ss	13,701	0	519	14,220
	Grapefruit juice, ss	5,107	0	146	5,253
	Lemon juice, ss	788	0	35	823
	Other citrus juice, ss	0	0	117	117
	Orange juice, conc.	58,678	0	173	58,851
	Grapefruit juice, conc.	14,459	0	315	14,774
VALUE (\$1,000)	Lemon juice, conc.	455	0	1,265	1,720
	Other citrus juice, conc.	322	0	73	395
	Orange bases/syrups	58,105	0	381	58,486
	Grapefruit bases/syrups	6,598	0	166	6,764
	Lemon bases/syrups	219	0	74	293
	Other cit. bases/syrups	567	0	27	594
	Orange juice, comminuted	11,072	0	106	11,178
	Grapefrt juice, comminuted	752	0	44	796
	Lemon juice, comminuted	689	0	10	699
	Orange segments	561	890	191	1,642
	Grapefruit segments	14,705	1,942	346	16,993
	Orange/grapefruit segments	105	0	8	113
	Orange oil	906	124	156	1,186
	Grapefruit oil	200	32	40	272
	Lemon oil	124	155	95	374
	TOTAL VALUE	188,113	3,143	4,287	195,543

Source: Israel Central Bureau of Statistics

ISRAELI CITRUS

Citrus Processing

Citrus processing in Israel is a function of the fresh export market. Sluggish export markets for fresh citrus have increased the availability of citrus for processing from an average of 527,000 tons per season in the 1970's to 700,000 to 800,000 tons in the 1980's.

In recent years about 65 percent of fruit processed has been oranges and tangerines, 32 percent grapefruit, and the remainder lemons. Most of the oranges processed are Shamoutis which are not desirable for producing orange juice. Delivery of fruit to processors is uneven through the season depending upon export performance.

There are 12 citrus processing firms in Israel producing juices and other beverages in 13 factories. In addition, there are 5 or 6 firms producing only citrus segments. Eleven of the 12 juice processing firms also produce tomato products in the same factories. Citrus and tomato products have complementary seasons. In all but one firm, the tomato business is secondary to citrus and is used to spread out overhead and to provide year around employment.

Total citrus processing capacity in Israel is about 1 million metric tons of fresh fruit per season. The most that has been processed in recent years is 824,000 tons. Three of the juice processing firms account for over one-half of the output. (About 20 million 90 lb. boxes). All juice processors use FMC extractors. In all, there are over 200 FMC extractors in Israel. The three largest companies have 32, 29 (in two factories) and 18 extractors respectively. All of the larger factories have T.A.S.T.E. evaporators which are supplemented by APV and/or Wiegard evaporators. Several million dollars have been spent in modernizing the industry in recent years.

Various types of companies own Israel's citrus processing firms. The largest company, Pardess, is owned by a cooperative of private farmers which also runs several fresh fruit packing houses. Yakhim, similar in size to Pardess, is owned 50 percent by Histadrut, the labor and professional union federation, and 50 percent by the Jewish Agency, the organization responsible for establishing new agricultural settlements. Yakhim also owns citrus farms and fresh fruit packing houses. GAT, the third largest firm, is owned by two kibbutz farms, but buys most of its fruit outside the two farms. The remaining firms are owned by individual kibbutz farms, groups of kibbutz and/or moshav farms, or by private firms.

Israeli processors produce hundreds of different citrus products. Israeli processors have moved away from consumer pack products and toward bulk shipments. Products are often custom produced and packed to meet the needs of individual customers.

Bulk packed FCQJ at 60° brix and frozen concentrated grapefruit juice at 58° brix are the most important products. The FCQJ is concentrated to only 60° brix instead of 65° brix to prevent jelling which can occur because of the high pectin content in some of the fruit. These products are usually packed in 200 liter (55 gallon) drums. Sales of single strength juices packed in drums and in bottles for retail sale and retail pack concentrates are declining but remain important.

In addition to regular beverage bases, Israeli processors produce comminuted orange and grapefruit products made from whole fruit, including the peel and pulp. Comminuted products can be made directly from the fruit, but are usually produced by mixing pulp and peel, concentrate and, optionally, oil. Bases and comminuted products are often shipped in plastic drums that hold 1.7 metric tons of product. Citrus segments in Israel are produced by hand, without knives. One factory in Israel produces citrus pectin. Only one factory dehydrates pulp and peel for cattle feed. All other factories produce only wet pulp and peel for feed.

Israeli processors purchase 10,000 to 20,000 tons of citrus per year from Gaza Strip producers. This product is not included in the production and utilization table accompanying this article. Brazilian FCOJ is purchased for blending and reexport. The Government now limits imports of the Brazilian product to 10,000 tons per year.

BRAZIL: EXPORTS OF FCOJ TO ISRAEL

Year	Metric Tons
1980	7,755
1981	12,152
1982	5,936
1983	10,265
1984	13,139
1985	5,385

Source: Bank of Brazil/CACEX

Israeli FCOJ is priced the same as the Brazilian product. The lower EC tariff for the Israeli product compensates for its lower brix. FCOJ from Israel pays a 5.7 percent ad valorem tariff in the EC compared to 19 percent for U.S. and Brazilian FCOJ. The grower price for oranges for processing is also based on Brazil's export price. Early in the 1985/86 season when Brazil's minimum export price was \$1,100 per metric ton, Israel's grower price was set at \$80 per ton of fruit (equivalent to \$3.27 per 90 lb. box).

The United States is a minor market for Israeli citrus products. In 1984 only citrus segments and essential citrus oils were exported to the United States, and for these product groups only 15 percent and 12 percent, respectively, of exports went to the United States. Israeli grapefruit segments now enter the United States duty-free. Full duties are applicable for citrus juices. Negotiations for their elimination by 1995 will take place in 1990.

ISRAEL CITRUS

ISRAEL: PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CITRUS
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Commodity	Year	Production	Exports	Consp.*	Processing
ORANGES	1970-79ave.	1,020	624	59	336
	1980/81	756	529	37	190
	1981/82	1,105	506	100	499
	1982/83	887	459	50	380
	1983/84	962	403	48	511
	1984/85	880	366	37	477
	1985/86	850	380	40	430
TANGERINES	1970-79ave.	36	6	24	6
	1980/81	56	17	22	17
	1981/82	92	25	43	24
	1982/83	86	26	19	41
	1983/84	104	26	23	55
	1984/85	99	33	25	41
	1985/86	110	40	25	45
GRAPEFRUIT	1970-79ave.	426	238	13	175
	1980/81	480	226	12	242
	1981/82	534	201	80	253
	1982/83	460	179	31	250
	1983/84	402	146	18	238
	1984/85	383	118	12	253
	1985/86	360	110	15	235
LEMONS	1970-79ave.	38	20	7	10
	1980/81	41	25	7	9
	1981/82	71	29	31	11
	1982/83	75	31	24	20
	1983/84	59	25	14	20
	1984/85	60	22	9	29
	1985/86	60	22	9	29
TOTAL CITRUS	1970-79ave.	1,520	889	104	527
	1980/81	1,333	797	78	458
	1981/82	1,802	761	254	787
	1982/83	1,510	695	124	691
	1983/84	1,527	600	103	824
	1984/85	1,422	539	83	800
	1985/86	1,380	552	89	739

* Includes destruction of fruit in 1972/73, 73/74, 81/82, 82/83.
SOURCE: Reports from U.S. Agricultural Attache & USDA estimates.

Outlook

There is disagreement in Israel about the future of the citrus industry, but everyone agrees that it will not expand. Average grower returns are down because of the increasing proportion of the crop utilized for processed products. Returns from processed products are lower than those for fresh fruit exports.

The response to this situation has been a withdrawal of marginal growers and regions from citrus production. Further substantial declines in area and production could occur if changes in production techniques and marketing strategy are not forthcoming. However, alternatives to citrus, which occupies 16 percent of Israel's irrigated cropland, are limited, dictating that the necessary changes will be made. The most likely scenario is further, moderate reductions in orchard area and stable production.

Changes on the production side may include further specialization of producing regions. Each citrus variety will tend to be planted in the regions most suited to its development. There is still substantial room for increases in average yields using currently available technology. Most important are better management of irrigation and fertilization. Over the long run the development of dwarf trees could offer greatly improved yields per hectare. Research in dwarfing is well advanced. Despite changes in production techniques, there will be few changes in the varieties of fruit produced.

On the marketing side, Israel's most important asset is preferential access to the European Community. This preferential trade agreement, now in the process of being renegotiated, eventually will include duty-free access for an as-yet undetermined quota. The quota will approximate average shipments in recent years, or perhaps the average of only the best recent years. Any benefit from this agreement will, however, be offset by the loss of tariff advantage over Spain. Until 1985, Israel paid an 8 percent ad valorem duty on oranges at the height of the season, compared to 12 percent for Spain. Accession to the EC, however, soon will phase out all EC duties on Spanish citrus.

To compensate for the lost tariff advantage the Citrus Marketing Board of Israel plans to increase its emphasis on quality and reliability. The Board also plans to establish a permanent foothold in the North American market. However, even the most optimistic do not believe that more than 50,000 tons of fresh citrus ever could be marketed in North America. Citrus processors plan to continue their strategy of supplying specialized products for small market segments. Product lines will continue to be expanded with possibilities including fibrous pulp for the health food industry, frozen citrus cells, and cloudy citrus beverages.

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EUROPEAN COMMUNITY RAISIN IMPORTS, 1985 CALENDAR YEAR
(METRIC TONS)

DESTINATION/ ORIGIN	EC-10	FED. REP. GERMANY	FRANCE	ITALY	NETHER- LANDS	BELGIUM- LUXEMB.	UNITED KINGDOM	IRELAND	DENMARK	GREECE
GREECE	67,214	10,656	8,379	4,878	4,615	432	33,429	4,746	79	0
NETHERLANDS	7,432	2,920	1,513	9	0	2,613	213	50	114	0
F.R. GERMANY	2,058	0	394	37	769	297	31	0	530	0
BELGIUM-LUXEMB.	1,236	33	507	20	676	0	0	0	0	0
FRANCE	970	355	0	175	119	90	219	12	0	0
UNITED KINGDOM	820	22	35	0	305	43	0	408	7	0
DENMARK	460	33	20	0	2	0	0	405	0	0
IRELAND	179	0	0	0	0	0	179	0	0	0
ITALY	39	1	34	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
INTRA-EC TOTAL	80,408	14,018	10,882	5,120	6,485	3,476	34,071	5,626	730	0
UNITED STATES	20,582	6,209	362	0	2,268	634	8,108	17	2,984	0
TURKEY	55,568	7,949	1,869	12,984	18,175	2,440	9,787	1,572	792	0
AUSTRALIA	25,053	15,740	1,692	54	402	250	6,914	0	1	0
SOUTH AFRICA	15,277	4,806	1,457	0	830	259	7,810	30	85	0
AFGHANISTAN	12,412	298	20	0	485	0	11,099	510	0	0
IRAN	3,229	2,532	262	68	18	35	279	35	0	0
CYPRUS	962	54	31	0	0	399	478	0	0	0
CHILE	505	8	118	120	159	57	43	0	0	0
OTHER NON-EC	902	79	139	157	145	25	249	99	9	0
EXTRA-EC TOTAL	134,490	37,675	5,950	13,383	22,482	4,099	44,767	2,263	3,871	0
WORLD TOTAL	214,898	51,694	16,832	18,504	28,967	7,574	78,838	7,889	4,600	0

SOURCE: STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

CHERRIES, SWEET & TART: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN MAY)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN \$1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
WORLD TOTAL.....	6,957	7,420	6,568:	12,699	13,413	12,347
CANADA.....	4,584	4,105	2,984:	6,193	5,646	4,375
EC-TWELVE.....	303	436	444:	1,034	963	812
UNITED KINGDOM....	302	431	439:	998	934	802
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	1	34	20:	12	80	56
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	2,051	2,808	3,072:	5,413	6,643	7,043
JAPAN.....	1,230	1,490	1,620:	3,317	4,055	4,636
HONG KONG.....	659	1,168	1,243:	1,641	2,169	2,063
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	92	61	75:	171	128	144
SINGAPORE.....	38	43	67:	136	125	100
THAILAND.....	27	34	29:	117	109	57
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	2	14	11:	15	37	20
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.	11	14	30:	17	20	34
BERMUDA & CARRIB...	6	10	8:	14	25	9

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

LIMES: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN APRIL)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN \$1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
WORLD TOTAL.....	2,444	2,214	2,721:	1,280	1,026	1,097
CANADA.....	1,920	1,852	2,397:	915	830	956
EC-TWELVE.....	327	217	149:	222	112	81
UNITED KINGDOM....	233	104	91:	158	44	45
FRANCE.....	51	95	35:	37	57	22
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	26	12	16:	15	5	12
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	48	16	..:	65	11	.
SWITZERLAND.....	48	16	..:	65	11	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	76	46	32:	45	23	23
SINGAPORE.....	.	.	17:	.	.	12
JAPAN.....	43	35	1:	18	14	1
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	14	9	..:	17	7	.
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.	3	42	22:	1	16	8
MEXICO.....	3	42	22:	1	16	8
BERMUDA & CARRIB...	70	40	121:	31	34	29
BAHAMAS.....	68	40	121:	29	34	29

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY : (REG. MKTG. YR.) :						COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY : (REG. MKTG. YR.) :					
APRIL : 1985 : 1986 :			SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS: CURRENT :			APRIL : 1985 : 1986 :			SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS: CURRENT :		
FRESH FRUIT						GRAPES.....(JUN)					
APPLES.....(JUL)	2,103	8,306	192,679	142,297	209,835	CANADA.....	756	1,184	105,447	100,846	106,273
CANADA.....	2,613	2,487	24,550	20,698	30,861	EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	80,026	61,698	80,784
EC-TWELVE.....	637	1,293	8,220	10,366	8,993	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	.	387	637	387
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	146	222	8,922	9,009	9,119	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	.	197	255	1,396	255
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	2,157	3,237	90,012	75,060	97,249	HONG KONG.....	.	16	1,844	18,099	3,844
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	339	896	33,994	29,337	35,642	SINGAPORE.....	.	.	3,628	3,845	3,628
HONG KONG.....	1,202	1,433	27,302	21,835	29,720	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	118	2,749	3,733	2,749
SINGAPORE.....	47	353	11,656	10,625	12,808	JAPAN.....	.	63	1,939	3,327	1,939
MALAYSIA.....	446	423	10,647	7,659	12,526	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	17	698	496	659
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	2,340	168	46,658	13,554	47,747	LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	118	93	3,693	4,264	3,733
SAUDI ARABIA.....	1,696	.	28,384	8,284	28,384	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	24	15	1,312	946	1,329
UNITED ARAB EMIRA.....	444	137	14,457	4,279	15,547	OTHER.....	.	.	6	47	6
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	814	459	10,215	10,429	11,195	PEARS.....(JUL)	1,437	1,400	25,688	28,053	27,180
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	397	136	3,964	2,863	4,528	CANADA.....	681	981	13,128	13,489	14,300
OTHER.....	.	7	128	318	144	EC-TWELVE.....	.	4	201	611	201
AVOCADOS.....(OCT)	698	776	3,334	1,874	6,366	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	4	2,524	5,707	2,524
CANADA.....	213	162	1,511	647	2,199	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	17	.	295	688	295
EC-TWELVE.....	44	128	213	177	1,615	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	477	129	6,094	4,315	6,269
FRANCE.....	.	39	79	39	937	SAUDI ARABIA.....	399	.	3,109	2,543	3,109
UNITED KINGDOM.....	37	.	116	49	587	UNITED ARAB EMIRA.....	78	129	2,142	1,374	2,337
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	.	4	2	131	KUWAIT.....	.	.	744	279	744
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	437	482	1,414	1,034	2,146	LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	254	275	3,031	3,032	3,151
JAPAN.....	430	481	1,356	1,008	2,072	MEXICO.....	244	275	1,693	2,000	1,813
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	1	2	1	3	PANAMA.....	.	.	664	704	664
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	4	3	189	3	270	BRAZIL.....	.	.	559	207	559
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	1	2	10	3	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	8	3	413	189	412
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	2,159	1,386	3,170	2,722	10,795	OTHER.....	.	.	.	22	.
CANADA.....	2,106	1,273	3,037	2,286	8,642	PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	4	115	493	695	19,955
EC-TWELVE.....	32	29	39	190	264	CANADA.....	.	35	334	376	10,447
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	1	2	45	70	77	EC-TWELVE.....	.	70	2	95	272
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	17	76	39	156	1,741	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	.	2	.	170
JAPAN.....	5	58	17	34	1,671	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	.	.	84	132	8,585
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	2	3	7	14	34	HONG KONG.....	.	.	27	56	6,643
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	.	.	.	3	1	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	.	.	.	55
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2	2	2	3	36	LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	4	3	66	78	347
CHERRIES, SW&TT(MAY)	36	11	7,420	6,568	7,420	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	7	5	14	78
CANADA.....	28	11	4,105	2,984	4,105	OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	1
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	436	444	436	KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	803	171	5,015	7,417	5,251
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	.	34	20	34	CANADA.....	87	69	707	830	847
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	7	.	2,808	3,072	2,808	EC-TWELVE.....	215	23	1,580	2,964	1,580
JAPAN.....	.	.	1,490	1,620	1,490	NETHERLANDS.....	139	.	1,038	1,838	1,038
HONG KONG.....	.	.	1,168	1,243	1,168	GERMANY, FED. REP.....	31	.	309	595	309
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	.	14	11	14	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	140	.	479	1,003	482
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	1	.	14	30	14	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	361	80	2,239	2,600	2,314
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	10	6	10	JAPAN.....	361	76	1,792	2,186	1,856
GRAPEFRUIT.....(SEP)	26,333	30,990	142,553	184,336	198,843	AUSTRALIA.....	.	.	402	261	402
CANADA.....	2,954	2,430	28,848	20,247	35,472	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	.	10	19	25
EC-TWELVE.....	7,481	11,503	47,594	72,046	51,868	LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	.	.	0	0	3
FRANCE.....	5,596	8,092	29,229	41,205	32,071	CANNED FRUIT					
NETHERLANDS.....	1,065	1,864	13,309	17,931	14,067	APRICOTS.....(JUN)	40	25	471	336	509
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	137	382	1,228	2,279	1,342	CANADA.....	.	9	39	20	39
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	15,426	16,676	62,806	99,703	106,907	EC-TWELVE.....	.	5	71	34	87
JAPAN.....	15,172	15,244	60,257	86,054	103,057	NETHERLANDS.....	.	5	47	27	47
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	.	19	36	36	ITALY.....	.	.	16	.	16
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	285	.	2,013	1	3,167	SPAIN.....	.	.	.	.	15
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	45	3	52	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	16	5	63	21	64
OTHER.....	.	.	.	57	.	FINLAND.....	14	.	42	3	42
LEMONS.....(AUG)	12,526	12,268	115,224	93,437	149,053	NORWAY.....	1	3	16	13	17
CANADA.....	1,348	825	8,845	6,209	12,050	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	5	5	108	124	118
EC-TWELVE.....	611	164	8,943	1,319	10,328	JAPAN.....	1	3	32	44	33
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	61	121	666	416	392	INDONESIA.....	4	.	19	2	25
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	10,039	11,070	96,120	94,935	125,032	HONG KONG.....	.	.	22	5	25
JAPAN.....	9,310	9,962	87,887	78,476	114,554	SINGAPORE.....	.	.	17	6	17
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	.	.	2	.	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	18	3	134	97	137
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	469	87	627	548	685	SAUDI ARABIA.....	16	.	103	55	103
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	1	23	7	48	LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	2	.	39	26	48
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	17	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	16	8	16
LIMES.....(APR)	246	222	246	222	2,721	OTHER.....	.	.	1	6	1
CANADA.....	246	222	246	222	2,397	CHERRIES, MARAC(JUL)	222	250	1,620	1,672	1,872
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	.	.	149	CANADA.....	36	.	207	100	216
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	.	.	.	.	32	EC-TWELVE.....	.	7	29	49	34
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	.	.	.	.	22	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	24	1	56	127	61
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	.	121	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	144	210	967	1,165	1,138
ORANGES.....(NOV)	43,939	50,604	201,951	194,262	407,466	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	58	114	340	440	360
CANADA.....	16,071	13,325	82,641	69,814	125,199	HONG KONG.....	48	20	239	329	312
EC-TWELVE.....	35	708	1,739	2,355	8,903	SINGAPORE.....	29	.	126	149	152
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	102	64	366	309	KOREA, REPUBLIC O.....	6	7	79	81	124
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	27,637	36,401	116,990	121,353	271,764	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	10	2	48	55	76
HONG KONG.....	10,728	16,758	52,654	62,587	112,980	LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	6	10	249	79	272
JAPAN.....	11,946	14,322	36,142	35,544	111,490	VENEZUELA.....	.	.	173	1	173
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	15	17	15	33	PANAMA.....	3	7	38	51	45
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	137	51	335	315	954	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	20	62	97	75
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	60	2	165	41	300	OTHER.....	.	.	2	.	2
OTHER.....	.	.	.	2	3	CHERRIES, SW&TT(JUL)	206	129	1,705	1,800	1,988
						CANADA.....	30	2	206	124	240
						EC-TWELVE.....	.	35	26	121	45
						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	11	3	81	71	98

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

U.S. EXPORTS

COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY : (REG. MKTG. YR.) :	APRIL : 1985 : 1986 :	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS: CURRENT :	LAST FULL : SEASON :	COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY : (REG. MKTG. YR.) :	APRIL : 1985 : 1986 :	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS: CURRENT :	LAST FULL : SEASON :
CHERRIES, SWP (CONT)				SWEDEN.....	146	231	1,603
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	161	36	1,263	NORWAY.....	105	43	980
JAPAN.....	132	13	620	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	940	824	3,318
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	13	40	488	JAPAN.....	928	579	5,748
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	28	93	MID. EAST & N. AFR	830	43	3,614
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	1	1	27	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	21	27	1,153
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	3	4	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	18	15	317
				OTHER.....	.	.	207
PEACHES..... (JUN)	598	1,462	10,978	FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS)			
CANADA.....	242	304	4,710	(FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FOOTNOTES)			
EC-TWELVE.....	.	25	167	GRPFRT, SS.... (DEC)	121	69	579
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	30	76	511	CANADA.....	10	.	91
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	118	930	4,225	EC-TWELVE.....	13	3	139
JAPAN.....	17	761	2,273	FRANCE.....	11	.	117
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	135	610	GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	9
MID. EAST & N. AFR	75	39	540	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	16
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	71	55	709	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	55	23	171
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	12	33	115	JAPAN.....	7	15	80
				HONG KONG.....	3	1	23
PEARS..... (JUN)	64	72	1,093	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	5	7	15
CANADA.....	.	.	47	MALAYSIA.....	35	.	35
EC-TWELVE.....	.	13	74	MID. EAST & N. AFR	38	29	153
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	13	14	52	UNITED ARAB EMIPA	31	7	56
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7	10	324	SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	19	71
T TER PACIFIC IS.	.	.	157	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	2
INDONESIA.....	4	.	38	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	5	13	23
JAPAN.....	.	7	42	OTHER.....	.	1	1
MID. EAST & N. AFR	34	27	265	ORANGE, SS.... (DEC)	275	177	3,562
SAUDI ARABIA.....	4	27	156	CANADA.....	121	23	336
EGYPT.....	17	.	41	EC-TWELVE.....	66	54	510
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	9	.	133	FRANCE.....	60	51	494
PANAMA.....	6	4	49	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	5	.	5
VENEZUELA.....	.	.	31	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	22	27	268
MEXICO.....	.	.	27	JAPAN.....	.	5	89
COSTA RICA.....	2	3	23	INDONESIA.....	12	.	96
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	2	138	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	.	.	17
DOMINICAN REPUBLI	.	1	113	HONG KONG.....	6	5	33
HERMUDA.....	1	2	24	MID. EAST & N. AFR	33	47	1,790
LW & MW ISLANDS..	.	.	20	SAUDI ARABIA.....	15	13	1,570
				LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	5	24
PINEAPPLES.... (JUN)	872	1,605	8,910	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	28	17	127
CANADA.....	339	520	5,873	OTHER.....	.	5	1
EC-TWELVE.....	28	103	1,324	GRPFRT, FC.... (DEC)	317	340	1,036
NETHERLANDS.....	14	71	493	CANADA.....	58	39	305
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	30	333	EC-TWELVE.....	57	38	149
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	2	164	GERMANY, FED. REP	56	16	129
ITALY.....	.	.	196	UNITED KINGDOM...	0	1	19
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	16	336	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	5	4	28
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	34	943	433	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	194	259	503
MID. EAST & N. AFR	460	.	581	JAPAN.....	194	257	492
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	2	1	73	MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	.	40
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	8	22	204	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	0	.	9
OTHER.....	.	.	57	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	0
MIXED FRUIT... (JUN)	1,248	1,951	19,874	ORANGE, FC.... (DEC)	1,112	656	5,529
CANADA.....	331	418	7,586	CANADA.....	524	244	2,574
EC-TWELVE.....	2	74	331	EC-TWELVE.....	113	97	704
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	36	74	1,429	NETHERLANDS.....	52	31	209
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	387	1,051	6,270	GERMANY, FED. REP	25	17	140
JAPAN.....	35	616	1,908	UNITED KINGDOM...	16	21	124
HONG KONG.....	28	234	1,371	BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	9	9	102
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	46	62	805	FRANCE.....	12	19	129
MID. EAST & N. AFR	137	151	1,729	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	47	90	300
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	121	96	1,498	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	179	162	940
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	184	87	1,186	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	50	94	208
OTHER.....	.	.	44	HONG KONG.....	10	11	100
				JAPAN.....	44	27	212
DRIED FRUIT				NEW ZEALAND.....	29	.	163
RAISINS..... (AUG)	4,555	5,340	45,973	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	23	5	117
CANADA.....	143	177	2,728	MID. EAST & N. AFR	154	24	232
EC-TWELVE.....	974	2,433	12,613	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	65	27	670
UNITED KINGDOM...	328	1,269	3,770	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	30	11	108
GERMANY, FED. REP	111	276	3,218	OTHER.....	.	0	.
NETHERLANDS.....	274	318	2,467	GRPFRT, CNF... (DEC)	132	453	779
DENMARK.....	158	316	1,608	CANADA.....	.	43	13
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	297	320	6,149	EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	12
SWEDEN.....	149	96	3,030	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	29	127	107
NORWAY.....	54	116	1,491	SWITZERLAND.....	25	127	103
FINLAND.....	23	64	1,211	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	91	253	575
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,536	2,165	19,671	JAPAN.....	89	242	571
JAPAN.....	1,218	1,977	13,360	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	28	12
MID. EAST & N. AFR	115	48	2,289	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	11	.	32
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	75	145	1,823	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2	3	29
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	53	290	OTHER.....	.	.	5
OTHER.....	409	.	409				
				PRUNES..... (AUG)	3,598	3,251	37,896
				CANADA.....	177	171	1,730
				EC-TWELVE.....	1,228	1,780	17,752
				ITALY.....	382	363	5,631
				GERMANY, FED. REP	370	390	3,723
				UNITED KINGDOM...	167	208	2,601
				OTHER WEST EUROPE.	385	391	5,125
				FINLAND.....	23	54	1,739
				ORANGE, CNF... (DEC)	211	429	1,506
				CANADA.....	.	13	53
				EC-TWELVE.....	24	76	247
				UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	93
				GERMANY, FED. REP	.	33	82
				IRELAND.....	.	.	15

U.S. EXPORTS

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COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	APRIL	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	APRIL	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL		
(REG. MKTG. YR.)	1985	1986	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	(REG. MKTG. YR.)	1985	1986	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON
ORANGE, CNF. (CONT)						LAT. AMER., EX CARR	36	19	138	120	140
DENMARK.....	22	.	22	2	77	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	7	10	204	148	226
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	20	21	84	150	173	OTHER.....	7	.	9	7	9
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	114	243	827	958	2,137	TOMATO, WHOLE (JUL)	394	362	4,825	7,384	5,595
MALAYSIA.....	57	55	217	266	556	CANADA.....	220	156	3,661	1,736	4,190
JAPAN.....	31	136	105	256	480	EC-TWELVE.....	136	18	142	94	159
SINGAPORE.....	.	7	161	190	393	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	.	.	6	.
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	12	14	175	88	367	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	20	157	627	5,190	824
HONG KONG.....	12	32	161	88	307	JAPAN.....	2	.	240	110	265
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	60	115	197	158	HONG KONG.....	8	5	129	48	155
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	1	16	70	AUSTRALIA.....	.	.	105	266	140
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	54	11	144	58	324	MID. EAST & N. AFR	9	16	216	91	222
OTHER.....	.	.	35	8	37	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	6	4	13	6
						BERMUDA & CARRIB..	10	8	163	244	188
						OTHER.....	.	.	6	10	6
FRESH VEGETABLES						OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
ASPARAGUS.....(OCT)	2,324	1,097	3,427	3,629	6,504	CORN, SWEET, FRZ (JUL)	2,179	3,041	27,790	32,853	33,485
CANADA.....	1,860	520	1,998	526	6,799	CANADA.....	104	283	1,422	3,108	1,990
EC-TWELVE.....	33	85	147	355	263	EC-TWELVE.....	365	141	3,772	3,161	4,309
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	10	64	55	156	83	UNITED KINGDOM....	305	141	3,030	2,462	3,527
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	144	423	946	2,290	1,058	IRELAND.....	49	.	429	306	446
JAPAN.....	109	402	891	2,240	905	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	18	486	330	486
HONG KONG.....	34	21	53	44	140	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	1,677	2,514	21,689	25,708	26,249
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	277	.	277	.	278	JAPAN.....	1,106	2,149	16,047	21,313	20,185
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	3	1	3	AUSTRALIA.....	497	302	5,202	3,957	5,490
						MID. EAST & N. AFR	26	29	146	86	166
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	11,622	13,252	87,487	95,766	129,337	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	208	283	208
CANADA.....	10,563	17,142	77,681	88,954	107,827	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	6	56	67	175	76
EC-TWELVE.....	222	186	2,945	2,445	3,024	OTHER.....	.	.	.	2	.
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	.	465	309	465	FR. FRIES, FRZ. (JUL)	4,258	5,512	45,697	54,241	56,044
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	669	692	4,580	2,660	14,873	CANADA.....	36	41	148	265	331
HONG KONG.....	658	686	4,504	2,543	14,522	EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	243	281	243
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	19	36	36	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	.	17	2	35
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	8	106	108	264	516	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	4,120	5,359	43,976	52,712	54,028
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	160	120	1,659	970	2,502	JAPAN.....	3,598	4,635	37,411	45,722	46,035
OTHER.....	.	6	.	123	97	MID. EAST & N. AFR	16	17	479	462	528
						LAT. AMER., EX CARR	31	27	156	131	158
ONION.....(OCT)	2,672	3,529	79,517	37,163	95,751	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	56	58	677	368	722
CANADA.....	2,197	1,961	22,806	16,366	37,025	OTHER.....	.	11	.	20	.
EC-TWELVE.....	216	1,382	420	1,908	1,232	GARLIC, DRD/DEH (JAN)	202	371	839	1,159	2,388
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	.	.	9	.	CANADA.....	32	79	207	270	600
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	54	103	54,474	16,124	55,071	EC-TWELVE.....	127	40	334	292	823
JAPAN.....	50	.	43,431	10,064	43,516	UNITED KINGDOM....	51	11	146	138	308
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	19	27	1,155	2,085	1,317	GERMANY, FED. REP	44	4	88	87	300
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	165	30	516	433	816	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	5	23	41	89	186
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	27	145	238	296	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	25	49	99	157	287
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	.	AUSTRALIA.....	3	32	61	104	170
POTATOES, TABL (OCT)	5,573	4,672	22,669	15,659	49,084	JAPAN.....	20	15	30	50	84
CANADA.....	5,207	4,422	19,563	13,514	44,516	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	2	31	43	80
EC-TWELVE.....	.	3	152	3	152	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	12	167	67	270	323
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	.	3	100	491	VENEZUELA.....	11	.	47	.	253
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	19	8	277	483	582	MEXICO.....	.	.	.	3	42
MID. EAST & N. AFR	43	.	453	19	582	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	0	45	4	47
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	218	185	1,515	877	2,345	OTHER.....	.	11	14	34	41
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	72	53	686	659	991	ONIONS, DRD/DEH (JAN)	1,266	1,074	5,584	4,659	15,353
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	4	CANADA.....	131	84	641	463	2,189
						EC-TWELVE.....	544	487	2,746	2,146	7,454
TOMATOES.....(OCT)	5,715	4,224	35,607	34,994	68,094	UNITED KINGDOM....	305	147	986	736	2,895
CANADA.....	5,666	4,218	34,876	34,367	64,406	GERMANY, FED. REP	91	165	752	726	2,164
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	20	1	20	NETHERLANDS.....	60	74	513	231	1,008
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	.	19	1	19	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	151	195	681	536	1,776
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	.	.	38	283	2,748	SWITZERLAND.....	76	63	342	156	708
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	9	.	125	99	230	SWEDEN.....	44	100	190	219	575
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	40	6	516	213	651	NORWAY.....	26	34	91	108	267
OTHER.....	.	.	13	29	20	FINLAND.....	5	.	57	48	216
						EAST ASIA & PACIF..	399	290	1,389	1,419	3,490
CANNED VEGETABLES						JAPAN.....	164	109	609	956	1,936
CORN.....(AUG)	5,424	7,622	42,732	51,098	57,432	AUSTRALIA.....	217	167	514	425	1,137
CANADA.....	.	219	59	622	119	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	5	6	39
EC-TWELVE.....	1,873	3,066	16,425	20,284	25,947	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	4	.	53	15	191
UNITED KINGDOM....	713	1,373	6,872	7,649	9,355	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	6	19	46	47	123
GERMANY, FED. REP	678	1,108	7,239	7,966	9,526	OTHER.....	11	.	23	27	92
FRANCE.....	408	441	3,365	3,306	4,885	POTATO, FLAKES (OCT)	1,435	1,433	8,164	6,977	12,976
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	959	700	5,134	5,981	6,843	CANADA.....	47	.	467	294	709
SWITZERLAND.....	737	379	3,420	3,651	4,228	EC-TWELVE.....	9	109	248	315	321
SWEDEN.....	178	223	1,283	1,739	1,939	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	18	18	97	95	153
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	2,332	3,392	17,377	22,167	22,226	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	1,341	1,288	7,128	6,131	11,443
JAPAN.....	1,607	2,173	11,568	13,838	14,541	JAPAN.....	1,239	1,193	6,607	5,626	10,670
HONG KONG.....	357	713	1,998	3,078	2,616	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	35	7	37
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	166	276	1,858	2,527	2,389	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	20	13	137	94	242
MID. EAST & N. AFR	70	71	640	473	748	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	0	.	16
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	152	140	788	1,251	1,094	OTHER.....	.	.	52	.	55
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	46	34	303	317	449	POTATO, DRD/DEH (OCT)	302	73	2,323	1,936	4,182
OTHER.....	.	.	6	2	6	CANADA.....	195	29	1,453	1,031	2,628
						EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	210	67	362
TOM. PST&PULP (JUL)	349	213	2,428	2,322	2,754	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	.	3	120	22
CANADA.....	135	62	896	833	1,051	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	70	40	338	595	772
EC-TWELVE.....	8	.	32	22	33	JAPAN.....	70	17	263	398	638
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	27	4	29	29						
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	140	88	1,037	1,062	1,174						
JAPAN.....	71	38	573	595	599						
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	58	39	279	303	295						
MID. EAST & N. AFR	17	8	109	102	117						

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

U.S. EXPORTS

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1985	1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON	COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1985	1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
POTATO, DRD/D (CONT)						MID. EAST & N. AFR			2		3
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1		7	66	21	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	5		19	3	35
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	2	4	8	9	8	BERMUDA & CARRIB..			1	1	1
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	34		282	48	327	WALNUTS, SHLD.. (AUG)	243	420	5,043	7,056	5,789
OTHER.....			22		43	CANADA.....	34	60	403	595	538
TREE NUTS						EC-TWELVE.....	86	72	2,488	3,862	2,758
ALMONDS, UNSHLD (JUL)	416	284	4,409	4,282	5,019	GERMANY, FED. REP	86	19	726	580	959
CANADA.....		68	192	539	240	SPAIN.....		17	884	2,218	897
EC-TWELVE.....	16	120	337	700	362	ITALY.....			654	699	654
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	20		127	91	127	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	28	11	231	235	250
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	30	18	276	178	292	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	80	264	1,481	1,716	1,781
MID. EAST & N. AFR	180	38	838	630	924	AUSTRALIA.....	18	158	664	952	809
EGYPT.....	160		550	38	550	JAPAN.....	53	61	689	443	790
SAUDI ARABIA.....	11	38	115	140	136	MID. EAST & N. AFR	13	12	169	279	173
KUWAIT.....	9		84	156	120	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	0	2	255	348	258
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	45	6	397	433	448	BERMUDA & CARRIB..		0	12	4	13
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	4		15	20	15	OTHER.....	0		5	17	18
OTHER.....	122	34	2,227	1,641	2,611	PISTACHIO, SHLD (SEP)	44	24	225	226	306
INDIA.....	122	34	2,227	1,619	2,611	CANADA.....	6	1	63	48	67
PECANS, UNSHLD. (OCT)	13	41	353	296	854	EC-TWELVE.....	4	9	17	36	25
CANADA.....		18	203	124	338	OTHER WEST EUROPE.				2	
EC-TWELVE.....	3	16	101	132	388	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	25	6	110	38	134
UNITED KINGDOM...		10	59	98	185	JAPAN.....	25		102	0	123
GERMANY, FED. REP	3	6	3	21	126	MID. EAST & N. AFR			4		4
NETHERLANDS.....			25	10	51	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	10	8	31	89	76
OTHER WEST EUROPE.			1	12	1	MEXICO.....	10	7	28	87	70
EAST ASIA & PACIF.			2	3	8	BERMUDA & CARRIB..			0	13	0
MID. EAST & N. AFR			6	2	6	OTHER.....			0		0
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	10	7	28	23	102	ALMONDS, PREP.. (JUL)	1,505	3,107	16,649	27,148	20,767
MEXICO.....	10	7	26	22	99	CANADA.....	34	38	610	725	705
BERMUDA & CARRIB..			7	1	5	EC-TWELVE.....	779	2,109	10,495	18,519	12,986
OTHER.....			5		5	GERMANY, FED. REP	387	1,092	5,076	8,563	6,280
WALNUTS, UNSHLD (AUG)	680	475	38,024	40,831	40,368	FRANCE.....	90	261	2,384	3,955	2,723
CANADA.....	88	32	2,359	2,405	2,797	UNITED KINGDOM...	189	448	1,839	2,357	2,484
EC-TWELVE.....	94	126	32,108	28,871	32,306	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	198	154	1,538	1,931	1,822
GERMANY, FED. REP	56	23	9,017	9,897	9,017	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	397	530	3,357	4,972	3,996
SPAIN.....	28	19	7,715	8,504	7,881	JAPAN.....	293	443	2,476	3,866	2,954
NETHERLANDS.....		10	6,228	3,246	6,247	MID. EAST & N. AFR	62	17	395	533	427
ITALY.....		57	4,139	3,833	4,139	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	1	3	31	85	51
OTHER WEST EUROPE.			1,479	1,660	1,479	BERMUDA & CARRIB..			23	8	23
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	39	49	540	584	725	OTHER.....	34	251	199	376	756
MID. EAST & N. AFR	18		423	608	423	HOPS					
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	440	268	1,064	6,684	2,587	HOPS..... (SEP)	104	155	2,109	1,207	2,679
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1		50	18	50	CANADA.....		48	640	411	743
OTHER.....		0		0	2	EAST ASIA & PACIF.		13	253	186	293
PISTACH, UNSHLD (SEP)	276	54	854	559	1,181	JAPAN.....		13	253	172	253
CANADA.....			36	36	39	PHILIPPINES.....				1	40
EC-TWELVE.....	233	35	434	81	654	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	104	91	1,022	537	1,428
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	231		256		360	BRAZIL.....	54	87	598	365	897
GERMANY, FED. REP		20	60	23	131	MEXICO.....			267		269
UNITED KINGDOM...		5	38	25	81	BERMUDA & CARRIB..		2	11	21	20
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	10		35	56	39	OTHER.....			183	52	196
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	21	9	270	230	343	HOPS EXTRACT.. (SEP)	81	84	1,968	1,363	2,414
CHINA (MAINLAND)...			94	118	112	CANADA.....	0	10	79	74	80
AUSTRALIA.....	11		81	34	94	EC-TWELVE.....	43	9	343	125	403
CHINA (TAIWAN)....			62	13	62	NETHERLANDS.....	30	0	183	70	229
JAPAN.....	9	8	27	13	41	GERMANY, FED. REP	13	8	68	54	68
MID. EAST & N. AFR			9		10	IPELAND.....			58		58
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	10	10	44	114	47	OTHER WEST EUROPE.			3		3
BERMUDA & CARRIB..				0		EAST ASIA & PACIF.		19	129	89	154
OTHER.....	3		27	41	50	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	24	23	1,303	988	1,638
ALMONDS, SHLD.. (JUL)	9,118	12,538	90,554	119,899	107,308	MEXICO.....			758	477	756
CANADA.....	173	84	2,376	2,307	2,740	COLOMBIA.....	10		65	301	271
EC-TWELVE.....	3,260	6,817	35,148	57,492	45,552	ECUADOR.....			207		207
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,429	4,704	21,603	33,242	25,231	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	2	3	15	4
UNITED KINGDOM...	679	597	5,559	6,783	6,525	OTHER.....	13	22	108	72	131
FRANCE.....	565	816	5,504	8,725	6,464	WINE (1000 GALLONS)					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	405	480	8,331	9,387	9,173	GRAPE WINES... (JAN)	526	819	1,721	1,959	5,630
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,380	1,722	14,597	16,621	17,038	CANADA.....	224	418	631	824	2,487
JAPAN.....	992	1,398	10,527	12,522	12,439	EC-TWELVE.....	61	108	409	343	1,225
AUSTRALIA.....	200	138	2,418	1,857	2,663	UNITED KINGDOM...	24	72	254	204	797
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3,656	326	9,005	5,131	9,455	BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	21	20	47	34	137
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	57	10	454	1,279	475	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	24	23	63	96
BERMUDA & CARRIB..		1	22	27	23	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	119	158	351	344	803
OTHER.....	187	3,099	16,623	27,657	22,852	JAPAN.....	107	142	264	272	561
USSR.....		3,000	15,478	26,671	21,478	MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	1	4	1	7
PECANS, SHLD.. (OCT)	32	55	340	335	589	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	14	3	58	59	182
CANADA.....	3	25	168	204	321	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	103	104	243	313	797
EC-TWELVE.....	5	29	54	82	108	BAHAMAS.....	63	37	101	97	198
GERMANY, FED. REP	5		16	22	35	LW & WW ISLANDS..	14	12	37	78	166
DENMARK.....			17	5	34	NETHL. ANTILLES..	8	20	44	58	157
UNITED KINGDOM...		15	5	22	21	OTHER.....	4	4	4	12	32
FRANCE.....		0	11	0	11	ESSENTIAL OILS					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	13	1	72	42	95	LEMON OIL..... (NOV)	76	59	499	312	913
SWEDEN.....	12		37	6	50	CANADA.....	0	3	29	24	85
SWITZERLAND.....			25	34	26	EC-TWELVE.....	29	48	257	185	496
NORWAY.....	1		6	1	16						
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	5		24	3	26						

U.S. EXPORTS/IMPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY :	COMMODITY :				COMMODITY :				COMMODITY :					
REGION/COUNTRY :	APRIL :		SEASON TO DATE :		LAST FULL :		REGION/COUNTRY :		APRIL :		SEASON TO DATE :		LAST FULL :	
(BEG. MKTG. YR.) :	1985 :	1986 :	PREVIOUS :	CURRENT :	SEASON :		(BEG. MKTG. YR.) :	1985 :	1986 :	PREVIOUS :	CURRENT :	SEASON :		
LEMON OIL... (CONT)														
UNITED KINGDOM...	18	42	230	123	449		GERMANY, FED. REP	11	1	44	42	82		
OTHER WEST EUROPE...	1	0	1	4	4		NETHERLANDS.....	4	3	32	22	47		
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9	4	153	51	238		OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	0	3	13	3		
JAPAN.....	5	4	45	37	103		EAST ASIA & PACIF.	20	13	136	181	187		
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	.	73	4	76		JAPAN.....	15	1	110	125	137		
HONG KONG.....	3	.	9	0	24		KOREA, REPUBLIC O	3	2	12	14	24		
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	3	3	9	5		MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	.	10	5	13		
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	36	1	54	39	84		LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	55	15	107	72	175		
OTHER.....	0	.	2	1	2		MEXICO.....	51	7	69	48	101		
							BRAZIL.....	1	3	15	9	27		
ORANGE OIL.... (NOV)	140	195	1,025	867	1,719		BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	0	0	0	1		
CANADA.....	2	5	56	21	100		OTHER.....	2	3	10	14	26		
EC-TWELVE.....	55	28	265	154	379									
NETHERLANDS.....	5	0	98	50	131		SPEARMINT OIL (NOV)	40	34	201	260	360		
UNITED KINGDOM...	33	10	63	18	93		CANADA.....	3	5	8	18	19		
GERMANY, FED. REP	6	12	16	27	41		EC-TWELVE.....	19	17	83	131	178		
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	.	90	162	95		UNITED KINGDOM...	7	8	48	44	104		
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	34	40	355	172	589		ITALY.....	6	5	8	24	21		
JAPAN.....	26	23	188	129	334		FRANCE.....	2	2	8	39	20		
CHINA (MAINLAND)...	.	.	129	4	162		OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	1	0	2		
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	.	1	1	1		EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7	3	75	63	104		
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	43	109	209	296	464		JAPAN.....	2	1	57	39	66		
MEXICO.....	42	106	205	241	432		KOREA, REPUBLIC O	5	1	9	13	23		
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	0	0	0	2		HONG KONG.....	.	.	7	5	12		
OTHER.....	5	12	49	61	89		MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	.	1	1	2		
							LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	10	5	28	38	42		
PEPPERMINT OIL (NOV)	112	68	524	552	880		MEXICO.....	9	3	20	22	31		
CANADA.....	4	5	16	28	32		BRAZIL.....	1	2	5	15	7		
EC-TWELVE.....	29	27	242	233	443		BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	0	0	0	0		
UNITED KINGDOM...	7	19	98	113	207		OTHER.....	1	4	4	9	14		

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX
CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT
SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DEM: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY	APRIL		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL		COMMODITY/COUNTRY	APRIL		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL	
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1985	1986	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	SEASON	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1985	1986	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS													
APPLES..... (JUL)	13,010	20,968	71,024	104,987	104,476		CHILE.....	2,156	2,541	6,340	9,423	7,365	
CANADA.....	2,349	3,906	25,513	33,938	32,219		AUSTRALIA.....	1,636	1,183	2,884	3,097	6,063	
CHILE.....	9,738	14,134	17,161	24,293	22,596		REP SOUTH AFRIC	1,647	1,077	1,722	1,628	2,513	
NEW ZEALAND.....	923	2,909	6,428	15,395	21,934		PINEAPPLES... (JAN)	6,007	6,439	18,447	27,743	53,962	
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	10,825	10,852	15,431		HONDURAS.....	4,399	3,170	11,553	11,985	29,049	
FRANCE.....	.	.	10,944	15,821	10,944		COSTA RICA.....	757	2,454	1,873	11,091	12,415	
BANANAS..... (JAN)	254,091	216,806	1,041,171	1,006,112	2,968,751		DOMINICAN REPUB	405	306	1,318	1,797	5,871	
ECUADOR.....	73,797	62,123	271,806	270,644	720,428		MEXICO.....	705	406	3,219	2,136	5,516	
HONDURAS.....	39,227	32,227	178,039	157,286	568,560		KIWIFRUIT... (OCT)	9	38	1,353	1,087	3,339	
COSTA RICA.....	42,448	35,486	191,305	194,957	534,470		NEW ZEALAND....	4	37	1,337	1,057	8,176	
COLOMBIA.....	23,403	42,145	150,230	170,931	439,361		CANNED FRUIT						
PANAMA.....	34,812	15,705	118,957	90,441	343,503		APRICOTS.... (JUN)	336	171	4,496	3,437	5,114	
RASPBERRIES. (JAN)	47	65	214	395	6,561		SPAIN.....	325	108	4,003	2,670	4,520	
CANADA.....	1	.	1	1	6,237		MANDARINS... (JAN)	3,990	2,978	15,492	15,398	44,902	
STRAWBERRIES (OCT)	393	843	4,233	5,165	4,644		SPAIN.....	1,772	1,357	6,012	7,949	21,464	
MEXICO.....	287	843	3,320	4,034	3,354		JAPAN.....	1,403	640	5,622	3,525	16,361	
NEW ZEALAND.....	.	.	658	770	658		OLIVES, TOTAL (NOV)	4,877	6,652	28,817	35,026	63,271	
GRAPEFRUIT... (SEP)	1	126	2,285	2,538	2,321		SPAIN.....	4,249	4,072	23,347	31,125	54,349	
MEXICO.....	.	119	1,428	854	1,428		-BRN,N GR/PP (NOV)	222	189	1,849	1,369	4,824	
BAHAMAS.....	.	.	769	1,616	787		SPAIN.....	.	.	749	.	2,025	
LEMONS..... (AUG)	3	6	4,088	10,728	4,778		GREECE.....	216	186	1,021	1,266	1,937	
SPAIN.....	.	.	3,023	2,042	3,607		MEXICO.....	.	.	2	.	733	
CHILE.....	.	.	890	6,270	909		-BRN,N GR,N RP (NOV)	474	355	2,249	3,048	7,413	
LIMES..... (APR)	2,510	1,772	2,510	1,772	31,715		SPAIN.....	310	245	1,603	2,092	4,205	
MEXICO.....	2,290	1,444	2,290	1,444	27,194		MEXICO.....	.	.	.	429	2,162	
BAHAMAS.....	131	197	131	197	3,592		-BRN,N GR,N GR (NOV)	8	31	139	217	335	
TANG./MANDAR (NOV)	.	181	6,762	9,078	6,785		GREECE.....	7	26	130	186	294	
MEXICO.....	.	.	5,846	5,676	5,846		-BRN,N GR,N GR (NOV)	254	291	1,183	1,740	3,153	
ORANGES..... (NOV)	865	1,999	18,079	24,679	22,962		SPAIN.....	216	265	1,076	1,596	2,948	
DOMINICAN REPUB	618	296	2,446	557	4,586		-PITTED/STUF (NOV)	3,756	3,712	20,643	27,920	46,126	
SPAIN.....	.	.	3,845	6,307	3,845		SPAIN.....	3,676	3,533	19,756	27,236	44,806	
ISRAEL.....	16	15	3,444	6,180	3,730		-PRP/PRS NEC (NOV)	162	74	735	712	1,420	
MOROCCO.....	.	.	3,567	.	3,567		GREECE.....	104	27	500	378	924	
JAMAICA.....	230	100	1,666	962	3,489		SPAIN.....	47	29	163	188	356	
GRAPES..... (JUN)	77,962	48,899	164,814	136,326	200,734		PEACHES, ALL (JUN)	2,444	1,149	21,300	27,040	25,289	
CHILE.....	77,826	48,765	150,916	160,409	186,288		SPAIN.....	424	58	7,790	6,879	8,088	
MANGOES..... (JAN)	2,604	3,463	4,911	4,579	3,6865		REP SOUTH AFRIC	1,158	201	6,041	3,432	7,817	
MEXICO.....	1,163	1,416	1,246	1,833	28,479		CHILE.....	285	688	2,489	3,996	3,564	
HAITI.....	1,440	2,032	3,430	2,721	7,853		ARGENTINA.....	.	.	2,117	738	2,586	
CANTALOUPE. (MAY)	31,702	45,117	122,623	123,523	122,623		PEARS..... (JUN)	501	144	4,839	17,144	6,148	
MEXICO.....	27,019	39,733	101,595	98,103	101,595		SPAIN.....	150	143	2,637	7,192	2,673	
DOMINICAN REPUB	3,404	3,880	13,589	12,235	13,589		REP SOUTH AFRIC	13	.	998	3,999	1,389	
MELONS, OTHER (MAY)	8,876	14,457	42,591	61,228	42,591		AUSTRALIA.....	45	.	103	2,701	700	
MEXICO.....	4,859	5,855	21,621	23,668	21,621		ITALY.....	266	.	485	1,236	650	
CHILE.....	1,378	247	6,300	4,975	6,300		PINEAPPLES... (JAN)	20,988	17,385	77,599	88,978	238,878	
GUATEMALA.....	1,359	4,093	4,588	13,091	4,588		PHILIPPINES...	9,973	6,382	42,585	36,246	123,316	
WATERMELONS. (APR)	22,797	23,605	22,797	23,605	93,720		THAILAND.....	7,629	8,829	23,241	41,012	80,379	
MEXICO.....	22,193	19,621	22,193	19,621	87,830		MIX,N TROPIC (JUN)	1,833	1,296	14,637	17,387	18,357	
PEARS..... (JUL)	5,618	5,270	12,729	18,366	18,157		MEXICO.....	349	686	7,185	6,224	7,609	
							ITALY.....	860	13	3,938	2,324	5,303	
							REP SOUTH AFRIC	441	52	1,879	2,011	2,833	

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

U.S. IMPORTS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL		COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL	
	1985	1986	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	SEASON		1985	1986	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	SEASON
DRIED FRUIT													
APRICOTS....(JUL)	532	197	5,426	2,112	6,522	MEXICO.....	78,161	65,551	276,255	198,845	368,888		
TURKEY.....	483	177	5,032	1,782	6,109	ASPARAGUS...(FEB)	601	149	4,740	4,414	9,104		
DATES/W/PITS(SEP)	727	3	5,344	559	6,173	MEXICO.....	621	147	4,600	4,374	7,759		
IRAN.....	529	.	4,512	408	4,575	CANNED VEGETABLES							
PAKISTAN.....	148	.	590	2	882	PIMIENTOS...(AUG)	621	648	5,262	7,617	6,848		
DATES/PITTED(SEP)	661	426	8,205	1,720	8,482	SPAIN.....	621	648	5,202	7,616	6,767		
IRAN.....	589	.	6,355	1,004	6,373	TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	4,091	7,395	32,715	49,518	42,813		
PAKISTAN.....	72	54	1,093	54	1,258	PORTUGAL.....	1,472	1,352	9,579	12,226	11,979		
DRIED FIGS...(SEP)	1	6	3,106	3,338	3,135	ISRAEL.....	398	920	5,117	12,530	7,527		
GREECE.....	.	4	2,478	2,832	2,478	ITALY.....	297	291	5,026	4,078	5,800		
TURKEY.....	.	.	565	394	565	MEXICO.....	675	2,835	3,373	9,558	5,545		
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	68	62	664	3,082	680	TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	1,020	1,014	10,856	12,866	14,815		
REP SOUTH AFRIC	17	.	328	69	328	ISRAEL.....	553	424	5,209	5,896	6,263		
CHILE.....	.	.	170	50	180	ITALY.....	393	75	2,420	4,919	5,085		
FIG PASTE...(SEP)	661	204	2,607	2,451	3,322	SPAIN.....	20	365	2,211	973	2,344		
SPAIN.....	490	136	1,905	2,304	2,143	TOMATOES...(JUL)	9,116	7,621	87,727	74,291	105,940		
PORTUGAL.....	31	.	301	45	518	ITALY.....	4,487	4,192	38,921	35,548	40,357		
FRUIT JUICE 1/													
(FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)													
APPLE/PEAR...(JUL)	11,611	11,299	110,791	112,199	139,926	SPAIN.....	873	1,302	13,858	12,491	16,205		
ARGENTINA.....	763	699	28,811	23,679	34,572	ARTICHOKE...(JAN)	830	735	4,971	5,102	17,540		
GERMANY, FED. R	3,370	3,748	25,921	26,393	33,268	SPAIN.....	813	719	4,907	5,081	17,259		
AUSTRIA.....	1,942	1,157	13,810	12,719	15,976	ASPARAGUS...(APR)	717	290	717	290	2,555		
NETHERLANDS....	950	614	9,125	10,212	11,501	MEXICO.....	649	145	649	145	1,332		
SPAIN.....	1,301	617	8,801	10,219	11,104	CHINA (TAIWAN)	35	124	35	124	899		
REP SOUTH AFRIC	595	610	7,408	5,427	10,001	MUSHROOMS...(JUL)	5,288	4,812	50,925	61,791	64,511		
FCOJ.....(DEC)	43,293	28,347	216,392	152,214	428,347	CHINA (TAIWAN)	2,010	1,691	20,117	18,441	24,926		
BRAZIL.....	42,020	21,227	210,480	136,667	415,097	CHINA (MAINLAND)	1,186	999	14,233	18,027	17,539		
PINEAP. N CO(JAN)	2,387	32	5,448	9,717	20,516	HONG KONG.....	720	1,446	6,264	15,839	8,621		
PHILIPPINES....	2,342	.	5,262	9,374	19,767	FROZEN VEGETABLES							
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	5,257	4,276	15,960	22,337	48,725	PEAS.....(SEP)	494	751	7,009	5,615	9,123		
PHILIPPINES....	2,156	1,791	7,224	7,787	20,752	CANADA.....	237	193	3,674	2,263	5,031		
THAILAND.....	1,995	992	4,766	8,939	14,436	CHINA (TAIWAN)	157	479	1,560	2,263	2,125		
BRAZIL.....	345	1,077	1,635	2,317	5,198	BROCCOLI...(SEP)	6,322	3,664	26,873	27,091	36,919		
FROZEN FRUIT													
BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	441	469	1,493	1,851	4,634	MEXICO.....	5,772	3,229	22,941	22,481	29,227		
CANADA.....	441	469	1,492	1,850	4,633	GUATEMALA.....	504	315	3,809	4,141	5,295		
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	223	800	408	2,310	1,992	CAULIFLOWER.(SEP)	353	847	12,931	14,906	15,324		
NEW ZEALAND....	163	144	257	489	465	MEXICO.....	276	690	11,461	13,376	13,610		
CANADA.....	25	54	65	380	458	OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	516	172	7,051	6,596	9,038		
YUGOSLAVIA.....	17	442	17	938	391	DOMINICAN REPUB	.	.	3,596	3,359	4,520		
UNITED KINGDOM.	.	.	.	39	334	EL SALVADOR....	228	23	1,536	2,210	1,992		
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	5,243	4,345	13,301	11,121	25,982	GUATEMALA.....	287	149	1,138	943	1,746		
MEXICO.....	4,918	3,606	12,262	8,215	22,246	POTATOES...(SEP)	1,886	4,855	16,396	23,700	28,512		
POLAND.....	261	323	1,186	1,624	3,833	CANADA.....	1,867	4,757	16,216	23,193	28,070		
FRESH VEGETABLES													
BEANS 2/.....(OCT)	1,779	2,078	10,003	8,684	11,647	DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.							
MEXICO.....	1,681	2,010	8,834	7,969	9,930	MUSHROOMS...(JAN)	90	81	413	373	995		
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	2,479	283	12,923	11,228	15,095	JAPAN.....	29	13	215	113	458		
MEXICO.....	1,509	27	7,050	838	7,061	CHINA (TAIWAN)	14	30	52	107	195		
CANADA.....	615	253	5,136	10,367	5,829	KOREA, REPUBLIC	7	19	28	63	121		
NETHERLANDS....	144	.	315	1,586	1,586	CHILE.....	32	15	90	63	117		
CARROTS 2/.....(OCT)	2,400	940	55,030	49,447	67,788	TREE NUTS							
CANADA.....	1,837	563	50,607	43,863	62,558	COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	4,220	2,361	17,194	12,141	47,878		
CAULIFLOWER.(OCT)	67	155	3,294	3,366	7,442	PHILIPPINES....	3,753	1,835	15,557	10,015	41,118		
CANADA.....	.	.	1,814	1,593	5,623	BRAZIL/UNSHL(AUG)	58	17	2,242	2,603	8,440		
MEXICO.....	10	133	1,147	1,079	1,273	BRAZIL.....	38	17	2,115	2,537	8,367		
CELERY.....(OCT)	546	891	2,629	2,390	5,877	PISTACH/UNSH(AUG)	128	375	7,450	12,062	9,452		
CANADA.....	.	.	1,312	1,036	3,970	IRAN.....	127	.	7,355	11,055	9,303		
MEXICO.....	492	712	1,036	1,076	1,257	BRAZILS/SHLD(AUG)	110	201	3,251	3,499	3,897		
CUCUMBERS...(OCT)	17,633	31,034	164,627	132,337	176,965	BRAZIL.....	43	195	2,075	2,287	2,569		
MEXICO.....	16,781	29,695	152,588	123,994	163,244	PEPU.....	64	6	858	897	971		
EGGPLANT.....(OCT)	1,463	2,657	12,807	9,403	14,773	CASHEW KRNLS(AUG)	2,856	1,507	30,264	35,805	43,012		
MEXICO.....	1,448	2,472	12,511	8,732	14,374	INDIA.....	923	344	14,458	17,236	19,586		
GARLIC.....(OCT)	2,169	1,597	5,201	7,306	15,353	BRAZIL.....	1,460	1,042	10,203	14,875	16,289		
MEXICO.....	1,468	1,134	2,222	1,848	10,458	FILBERT/SHLD(AUG)	380	295	2,516	1,401	3,709		
SPAIN.....	10	.	1,150	912	2,044	TURKEY.....	379	291	2,401	1,326	3,556		
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	875	510	10,123	6,320	17,350	HOPS (KILOGRAMS)							
MEXICO.....	831	499	8,861	5,744	8,968	HOPS.....(SEP)	517,672	273,525	6,128,409	7,755,277	6,516,443		
CANADA.....	12	6	1,035	506	8,071	GERMANY, FED. R	425,828	218,659	5,157,921	6,086,106	5,232,349		
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	1,359	2,006	3,748	3,508	14,013	CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	.	36,330	417,837	1,181,643	726,651		
MEXICO.....	1,285	1,903	3,224	3,115	12,728	GRAPE WINE							
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	18,121	15,874	83,863	83,100	113,991	(1,000 LITERS)							
MEXICO.....	16,001	13,607	69,986	64,727	91,341	CHAMPAGNE...(JAN)	3,491	3,657	16,277	15,186	59,642		
CANADA.....	1,259	2,012	10,317	16,347	16,912	ITALY.....	1,644	1,500	8,629	6,186	27,757		
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	17,353	16,297	33,711	60,695	107,146	FRANCE.....	1,044	1,098	3,897	4,602	16,268		
MEXICO.....	16,334	14,946	79,459	52,814	97,183	SPAIN.....	666	783	3,201	3,574	13,146		
POTATO,SEED.(OCT)	12,585	11,357	36,402	24,004	48,161	TABLE WINE...(JAN)	33,580	25,124	131,234	107,803	422,615		
CANADA.....	12,567	11,357	36,331	24,004	48,089	ITALY.....	17,123	12,206	68,463	57,256	221,326		
POTATO,TABLE(OCT)	19,445	13,560	124,261	74,001	162,722	FRANCE.....	8,349	7,322	30,674	28,632	104,377		
CANADA.....	19,445	13,557	124,082	73,958	161,728	GERMANY, FED. R	5,316	3,336	17,845	11,506	54,338		
SQUASH.....(OCT)	4,963	9,222	49,617	40,470	53,452	FT. WINE/VERM(JAN)	1,383	1,842	6,254	6,687	21,370		
MEXICO.....	4,663	8,889	47,941	38,423	51,338	ITALY.....	688	944	3,159	3,251	10,673		
TOMATOES.....(OCT)	79,293	69,190	279,190	209,265	374,333	SPAIN.....	462	611	1,906	2,396	7,392		
CUT FLOWERS													
(1,000 UNITS)													
ROSES.....(JAN)	14,289	18,449	58,088	84,121	168,653	ROSES.....(JAN)	14,289	18,449	58,088	84,121	168,653		
COLOMBIA.....	10,849	14,981	46,155	67,405	133,252	COLOMBIA.....	10,849	14,981	46,155	67,405	133,252		
CARNATIONS...(JAN)	58,625	59,150	226,145	225,222	620,326	CARNATIONS...(JAN)	58,625	59,150	226,145	225,222	620,326		
COLOMBIA.....	53,265	56,728	216,213	213,168	597,340	COLOMBIA.....	53,265	56,728	216,213	213,168	597,340		

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